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ABSTRACT

The document presents six 10-20 page student booklets for the Minneapolis Multi-Ethnic Project for secondary schools. Booklet I, "Acculturation," discusses how immigrants became Americanized through education and intermarriage. Booklet II defines and enlarges upon various concepts relating to ethnicity. Booklet III presents background information on the Vietnamese immigration. Booklet IV discusses physical, social, economic, political, and moral/ethical power. Various aspects of migration including emigration and immigration are summarized in Booklet V. The final booklet, "Enclaves," examines ethnic neighborhoods. Each booklet presents clear definitions, is illustrated with drawings or photographs, includes pages asking for thoughtful input by students, and ends with a page encouraging students to hypothesize about the topic. Other components of the project are presented in SO 012 414-423. (CK)

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Minneapolis Multi-Ethnic Curriculum Project Overviews:

Student Reading Booklets

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A project of the Minneapolis Public Schools. Funded under the Elementary and Secondary Act, Title IX, Ethnic Heritage Studies Program. 1975-76.

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SP 012 416

Student Reading

Units consist of: Acculturation

Ethnicity

The Vietnamese Immigration

Power

Migration

Enclaves

Acculturation
CHEESEMAN
LEVI STRAUSS & CO.
OVERALLS
BLANKET LINED
CLOTHING
BELGIUM
DENMARK
ENGLAND
FRANCE
GERMANY
HOLLAND
IRELAND
ETHNIC SETTLEMENT IN WISCONSIN

When immigrants came to this country, they had many things to learn.

WHAT WERE SOME THINGS IMMIGRANTS HAD TO LEARN?

They had to learn a new language. They had to learn new ways of making a living, . . .

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new laws, and new ways of conducting business.

These things had to be learned so that the immigrants could take part in American society.

This process of learning things to take part in a new society is called . . .

ACCULTURATION

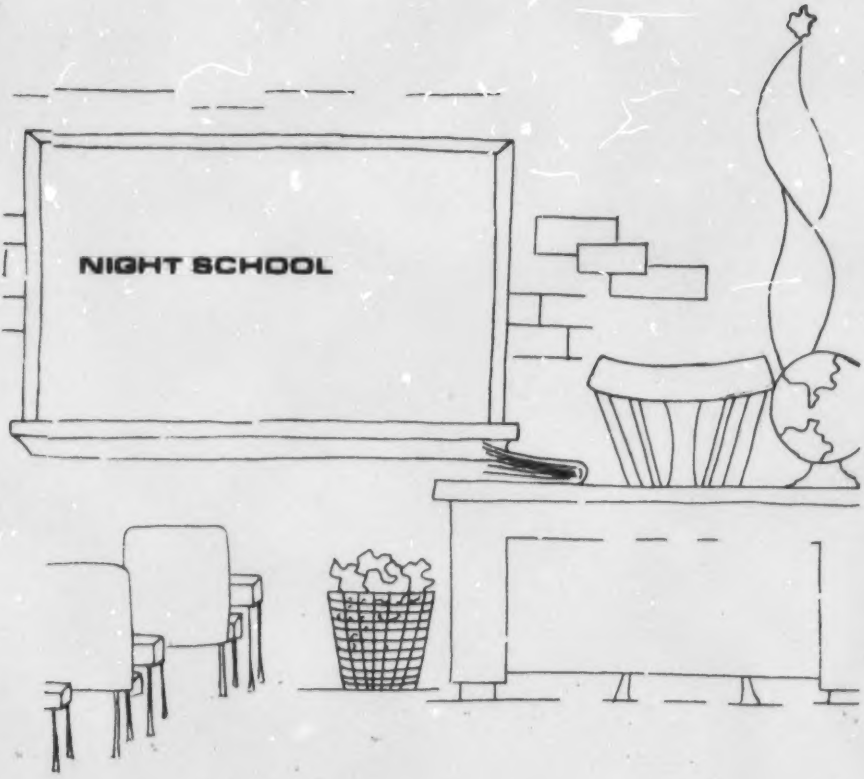
People are willing to change some things, such as dress, very quickly....

But other things

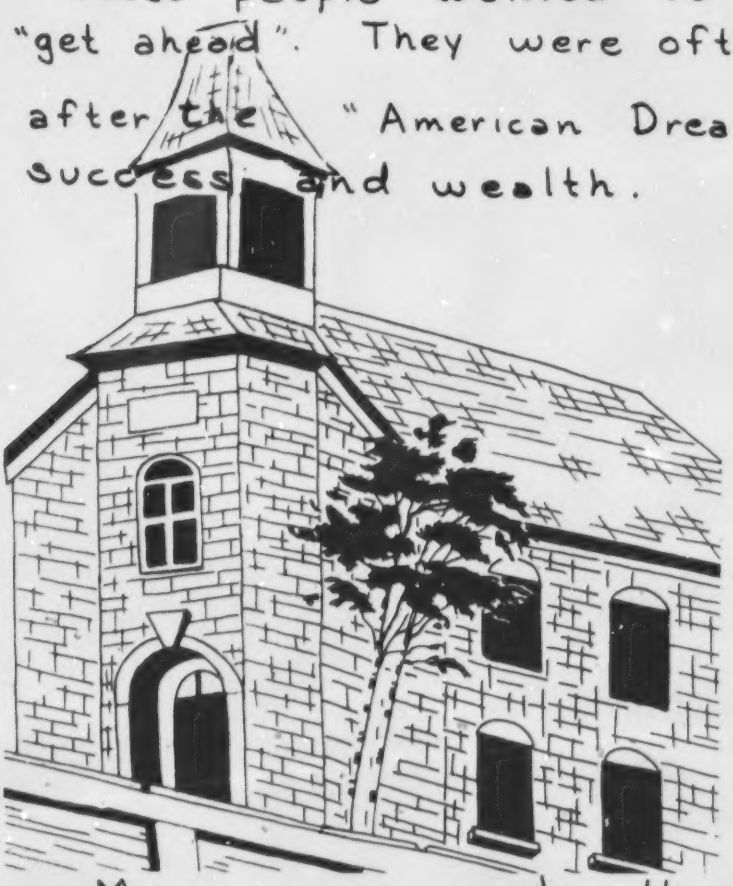
change much more slowly....

Many times it is not easy to change, to learn new things. Often old ways must be forgotten.

But many immigrants wanted to become "Americanized" as quickly as they could. Many went to night school to learn English and other things about the United States. . . .


NIGHT SCHOOL

These people wanted to "get ahead". They were often after the "American Dream" -- success and wealth.



Many immigrants thought their children should try to be as American as possible. So did most public schools.

The schools did not try to help the children of immigrants to learn the cultures of their parents. They taught the children the values and behaviors of American society. After all, the children born in this country were American citizens.

The daughters and sons of many immigrants have married

people from other ethnic groups. They have gone to live in neighborhoods where

there are people from many other ethnic groups. Many of these people think of themselves as Americans first. Then they think of their ancestry. Many times their ancestors can be traced back through many different nationalities and ethnic groups.

When people have become this "Americanized", they are said to be . . .

ASSIMILATED.

Some people think that all immigrant groups should try to assimilate as quickly as possible. They think these groups should forget their "foreign ways" and become Americans. [14]

WHAT DO YOU THINK?

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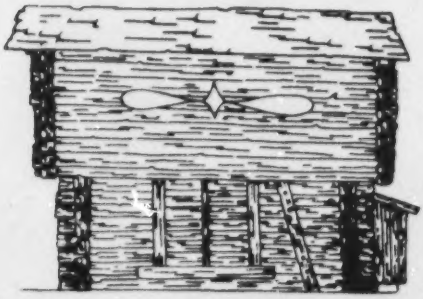
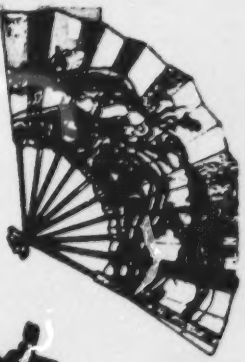
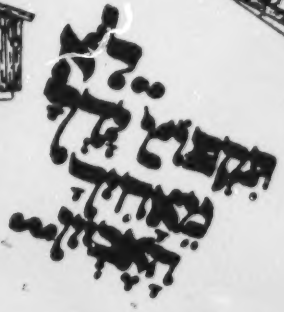
HYPOTHESES ABOUT ACCULTURATION

Ethnicity TENTATIVE







のダウンタウンにある
昭和49年1月に、ミネソ
暮は、花、
などが「ス数」学、
以外に、中晋たの
義ソも、「ダ」系人小本の学、文と関ま
の人及も

Everyone belongs to many different groups.

HOW MANY DIFFERENT GROUPS DO YOU BELONG TO?

In some groups -- like your family and your close friends -- you feel very close to the other people in that group....

This kind of group is called a PRIMARY GROUP

Most contact between people in primary groups is face-to-face

In other, larger groups -- like your school or a church -- you may

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only know a few of the group members.

These groups are called

SECONDARY GROUPS

Sometimes we join groups and sometimes we are born into them.

WHAT GROUPS WERE YOU BORN INTO?	WHAT GROUPS DID YOU JOIN?

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One kind of group that is important in our society is called an ETHNIC GROUP.

There are many different ethnic groups in the United States. Here are some of them:

ITALIAN-AMERICANS

IRISH-AMERICANS

CHINESE-AMERICANS

AFRO-AMERICANS

These groups are set off from each other by many different characteristics . . .
RELIGION, RACE . . .

LANGUAGE, CUSTOMS,

ARTS, and CRAFTS.

Can you name some other characteristics that mark off ethnic groups from each other? List them here:

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

The members of an ethnic group often have many things in common. They value many of the same things and ideas. WHAT ARE SOME VALUES YOU HAVE?

Members of ethnic groups also share some patterns of behavior. For example, they eat the same kinds of food. An Italian-American household is more likely to serve spaghetti than egg rolls and sweet and sour pork.

Everyone has to do some things:

Eat
Sleep
Learn as a young child
Earn a living
Live in some kind of shelter

Different ethnic groups may do these things differently.

Sometimes people think of ethnic groups as nationality groups. This may not always be the case.

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Jewish-Americans, for example, came here from many different nations.

Some Italian-Americans came to this country before they thought of Italy as a unified nation. They identified themselves as residents of particular villages or provinces. Not until after they came to the U.S. did they begin to think of themselves as "Italians".

Corriere del Connecticut
IL MESSAGGERO
L'AVVENIRE
La Gazzetta Medica
L'Unione
RAGIONE NUOVA
LA SENTINELLA
SECOLO NUOVO
I Nostri Tempi
LA SCINTILLA ELETTRICA
LA FAMIGLIA
L'ITALIAN

Now, let's look at Ethnicity in your class! List the ethnic groups represented by students in your class:

WHAT THINGS DO PEOPLE IN YOUR CLASS DO THAT ARE "ETHNIC"?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Why do you think Ethnicity is important in the U.S.?

HYPOTHESES ABOUT

ETHNICITY

TENTATIVE

ETHNIC CULTURAL CENTER

1801 UNIVERSITY AVENUE NORTHEAST
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55413
TEL 612/336-1776

DEPARTMENT of INTERGROUP EDUCATION

MINNEAPOLIS Multi-Ethnic Curriculum Project

THE VIETNAMESE IMMIGRATION

A project of the Minneapolis Public Schools. Funded under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, Title IX, Ethnic Heritage Studies Program. 1975-76

IX

MINNEAPOLIS PUBLIC SCHOOLS

For more than 10 years, from the middle 1960's through early 1975, there had been U.S. troops fighting in Vietnam. By early 1975 American troops were gone, leaving the South Vietnamese to fight the communists.

As the communists from the North advanced, ...

many Vietnamese people left their homes. They moved to

South Vietnam's large cities.

Fear that they might be injured or killed in the final battles of the war led to an "orphan lift".

Young Vietnamese children were flown to the U.S. to join new U.S. families.

In the U.S. these children began to . . .

learn about their new country.

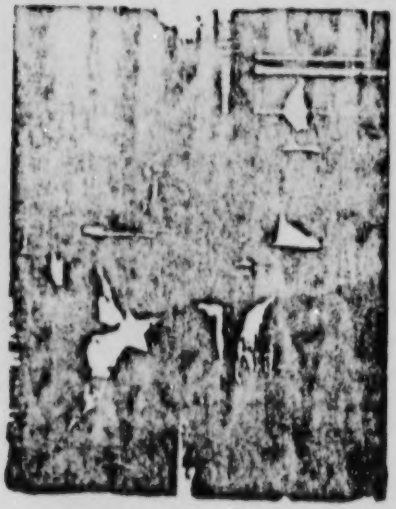
Eventually, they were all placed with . . .

their new American parents

At the same time, the war was still going badly for the South Vietnamese.

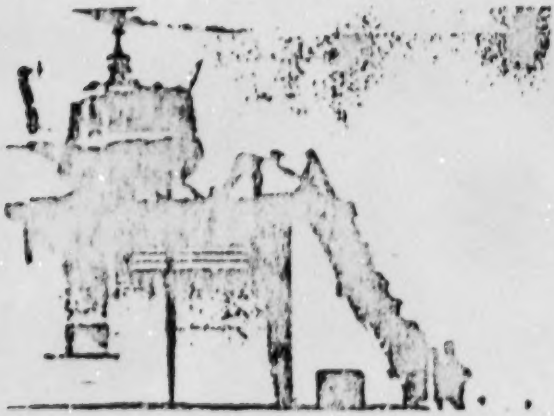
Refugees continued to come into the cities.

Finally, in April, 1975, the North Vietnamese took Saigon,



South Vietnam's capital.

Americans and Vietnamese who had worked with them were taken from



Saigon at the last minute.

Refugees escaped from Vietnam any way they could.

These people were first taken to relocation camps on islands in the Pacific. Later they stayed in...

relocation camps in the U.S.

From these camps the Vietnamese went to live in different parts of the

United States. Altogether over 130,000 Vietnamese came to this country as refugees.

Adjusting to their new lives would not be easy.

WHAT KINDS OF PROBLEMS DO YOU THINK THEY MIGHT FACE?

POWER
BOYCOTT
VOTE
USE THE BALLOT!
REGISTER!
& VOTE

WHAT IS POWER?

Check each of the following things which you think has POWER

Then tell what kind of power each one you checked has.

___	A BICYCLE	_____
___	A TREE	_____
___	AN ELEVATOR	_____
___	A TRUCK	_____
___	A RIVER	_____
___	A LAW	_____
___	A FLOWER	_____
___	A BOMB	_____
___	A BULLDOZER	_____
___	YOU	_____

People have many different kinds of power.

- THEY HAVE PHYSICAL POWER
- THEY HAVE SOCIAL POWER
  (sometimes called STATUS)
- THEY HAVE MONEY POWER
  (called ECONOMIC POWER)
- THEY HAVE POLITICAL POWER
- THEY HAVE MORAL/ETHICAL POWER
  (sometimes the same as RELIGIOUS POWER)

Usually, a person's power allows him/her to make decisions which affect people's lives. Power also helps a person to carry out these decisions.

HOW DOES A PERSON GET POWER?

Usually, the more power people have; the more of some other things they have.

WHICH OF THE THINGS BELOW HELP TO INCREASE A PERSON'S POLITICAL POWER?

WHY?

_ AGE _____
_ INCOME _____
_ RACE _____
_ FAMILY CONNECTIONS _____
_ LOCATION _____
_ FAME _____
_ OCCUPATION _____
_ EDUCATION _____
_ EXPERIENCE _____
_ SOCIAL POSITION _____

Sometimes people are born with some of these things. Others must be worked for.

HOW CAN PEOPLE INCREASE POWER ?

One way for people to increase their power is to get more of those things which increase power -- education, income, etc. Another way for people to increase their power is to join with other people. A group usually has more power than one person.

In some cases, one person may have a great deal of power. These people usually represent

groups of people. Congressmen, Senators, Priests, School Board Members, Presidents of Large Corporations -- all these people have power and represent groups of people.

LIST THE GROUPS YOU BELONG TO:

Now, who are the leaders of those groups? What things give them power in the groups?

Why Should You Want Power?

Well, one reason is to change things you don't like.

People might want to change:

LAWS

LIVING CONDITIONS

EDUCATIONAL POLICIES

(Now you think of some!)

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Usually, people with lots of power are more successful in getting things changed.

How successful in changing things are you? How can you increase your power?

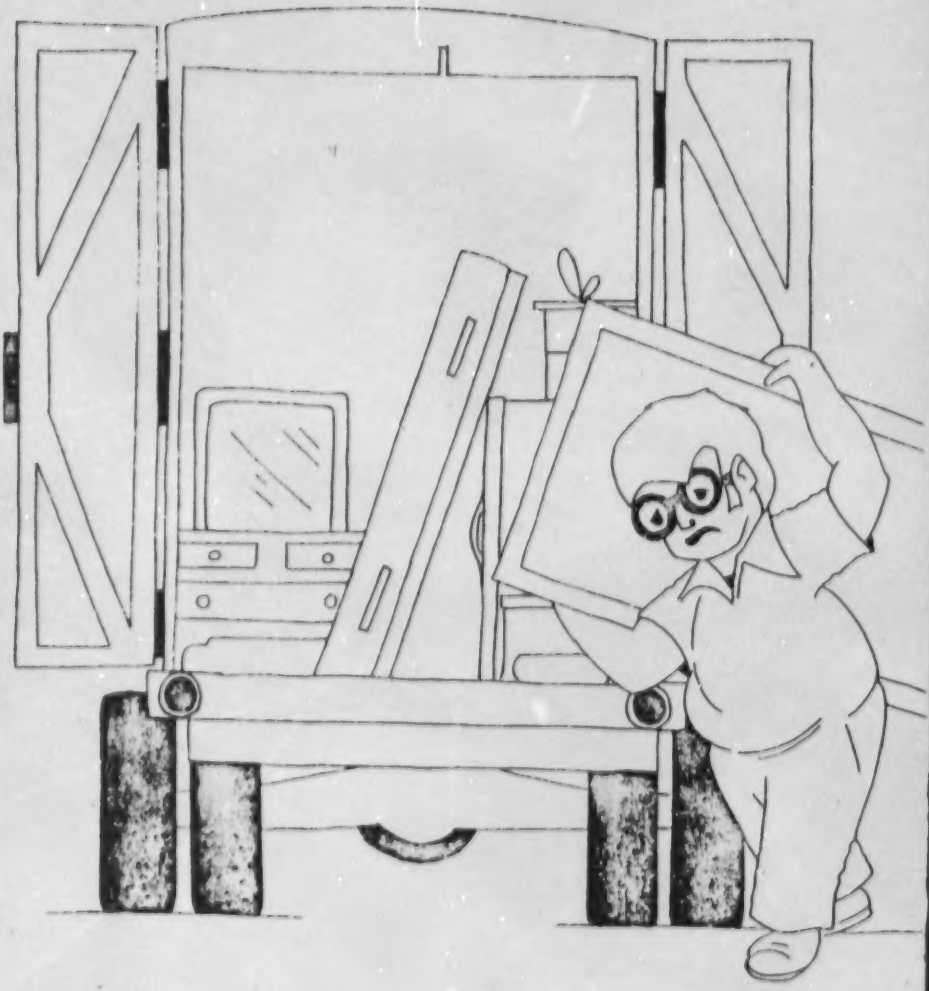
THINK ABOUT IT!

HYPOTHESES ABOUT

POWER

TENTATIVE

MIGRATION



It seems like someone is always moving these days. They move from the country to the city; from the city to the suburbs; from one city to another.

They even move from the United States to other countries and from other countries to the United States.

U.S.-CANADA
BORDER

THIS KIND OF MOVEMENT OF PEOPLE

IS CALLED....

MIGRATION

THERE ARE DIFFERENT KINDS OF MIGRATION

When people leave a country, it is called

Emigration.

When people move into a country, it is called . . .

Immigration.

People move for many dif

Why don't we get married and move to Atlanta. I hear it's a great city.
I need more space. I'm tired of this crowded city! Let's move to the mountains.
The people around here treat me like dirt! I'm goin' to a place where they'll show me some respect.

-7-

ferent reasons . . .

This place is too cold for me! I'm moving!!

Since we had the twins, our house is too small; we'll have to move.

I'm looking for a new job

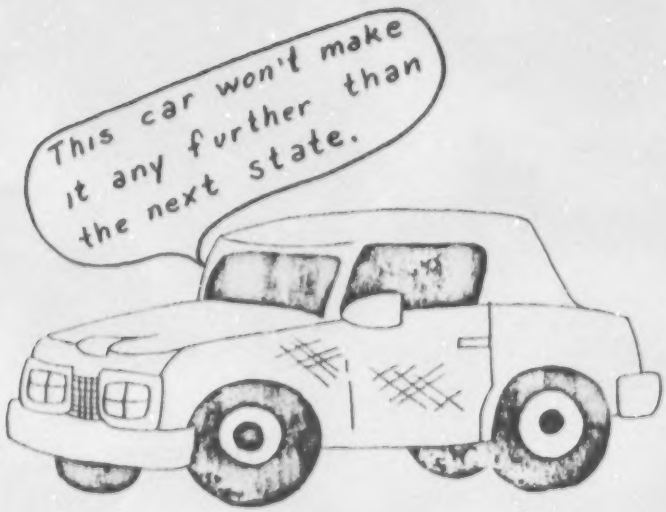
Now that I've retired, I think I'll move to a place where I don't have to shovel the walk.

FIND OUT HOW MANY PEOPLE IN YOUR CLASS

HAVE MOVED.

WHAT WERE THEIR REASONS FOR MOVING?

People also have different reasons for choosing a place to move to...



Migration has been important

in the history of the

IMMIGRANTS HAVE
COME TO THE
UNITED STATES FROM
COUNTRIES THROUGH-
OUT THE WORLD

Native Americans -- or Indian people -- lived in North America before other people came from Europe, Africa, and Asia.

Some people think the Indian people came to North America on foot from Asia. According to this theory*, Indian people migrated across the Bering Straits. They continued over many centuries to migrate southward and eastward. These internal migrations continued until the Europeans came to North America.

* A <u>THEORY</u> is an explanation for an event.

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Many Native American peoples believe their ancestors have always lived in North America. They do not agree with those who think the Indian people came across the Bering Straits from Asia.

As a matter of fact, why couldn't people have moved from North America across the Bering Straits to Asia?

At the time the first Europeans came to North America many different Indian peoples lived in North America. Among these were the . . .

Iroquois,

the Delaware,

and the Cherokee.

Name some Indian people who live in your town or state.

Indian people watched the white Europeans move into their homelands. The Native Americans resisted this movement in many different ways, but the Europeans usually forced the Indian people to new, and often poorer, land. In this way the Indian peoples of North America were forced to continue migrating.

By the mid-1800's most Native Americans had been forced to move west of the Mississippi if they were not already living there.

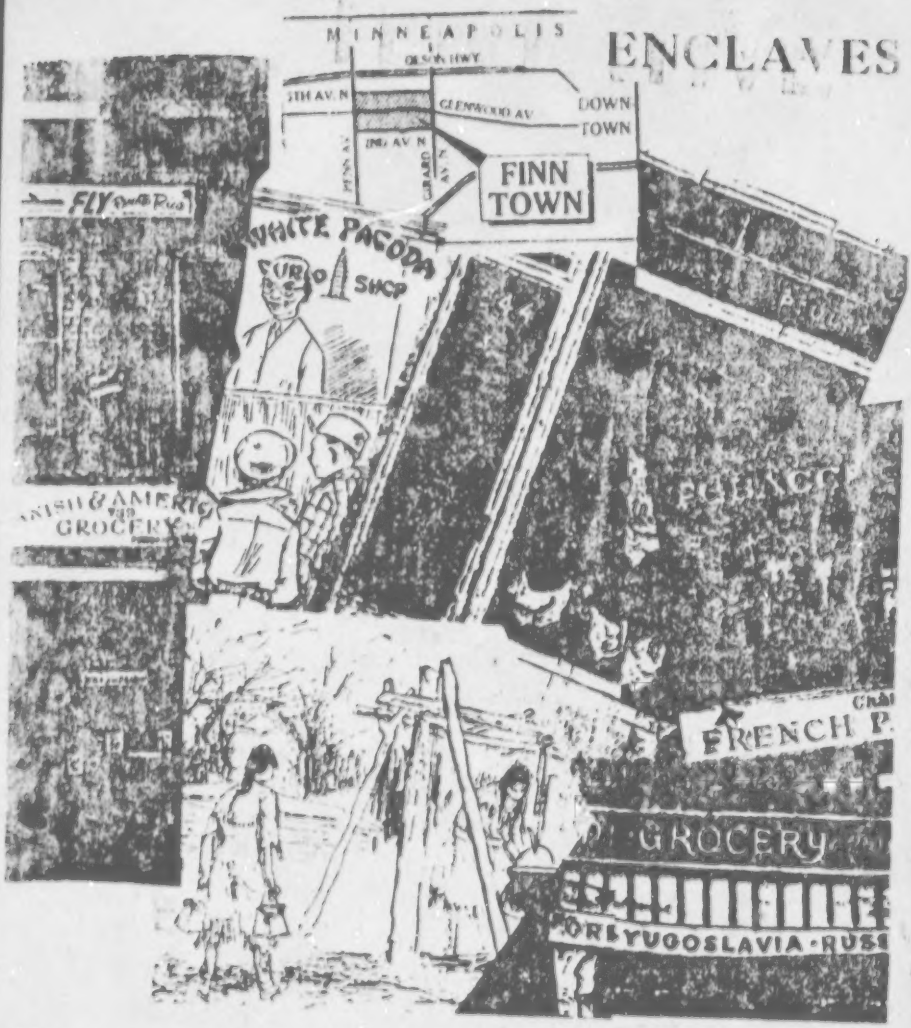
At the same time large numbers of Europeans were immigrating to the United States.

Ten million immigrants came to the U.S. between 1820 and 1880. These people came from Ireland, England, France, Norway, and Sweden.

As the U.S. continued to expand, more immigrants came to live here. Twenty-three and one-half million immigrants came to the U.S. between 1881 and 1920. Four million of these were Italian, four million came from Austria-Hungary, and three million came from Russia.

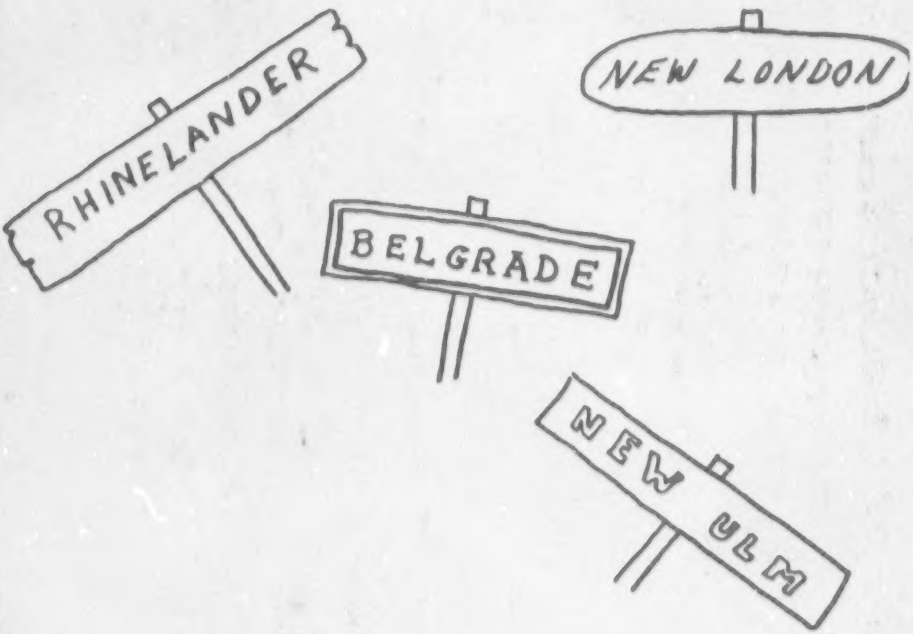
WHY DO YOU THINK SO MANY PEOPLE MOVED TO THIS COUNTRY?

HYPOTHESES ABOUT MIGRATION:


MINNEAPOLIS
ENCLAVES
DOWN
TOWN
FINN
TOWN
WHITE PAGODA
FUR
SHOP
GROCERY
FRENCH
GROCERY
YUGOSLAVIA

Many early immigrants to the United States became farmers on the Frontiers

Some of these people lived together in immigrant colonies or villages. Many times these places were named after places in the immigrants' homelands.



FROM WHICH COUNTRY DID THE IMMIGRANTS WHO SETTLED IN EACH OF THESE PLACES COME ?

Others lived in mining communities....

As more people came to this country, there was less and less free land.

More of the immigrants started to move into the cities.

People from the same country often lived together in the same part of the city.

WHY DO YOU THINK THEY DID THIS?

When these people came to the United States, they were strangers in many ways. Most could not speak English. Many had very little education.

WHAT WERE SOME PROBLEMS THEY FACED?

Now, let's check ourselves.

These immigrants had to find a place to live. They had to find jobs. Then they had to be able to get such things as food, clothing, and medical care.

The immigrants also needed some friends, someone to talk to, someone to share their problems with.

WHO WOULD HELP?

A lot of the time immigrants helped each other. By living in the same neighborhood, those who had been in the U.S. a longer time could help newcomers.

So in many cities ethnic enclaves grew. An ETHNIC ENCLAVE is a neighborhood or community with a high concentration of people from one ethnic group living there.

There are many different kinds of ethnic enclaves. There are "Chinatowns", "Little Italies", "Germantowns", and "El Barrios" in many American cities.

But not all enclaves are in the cities. Many small towns are also ethnic enclaves. Amish people and some other religious ethnic groups live in small, farming communities.

WHY DO PEOPLE LIVE IN ETHNIC ENCLAVES?

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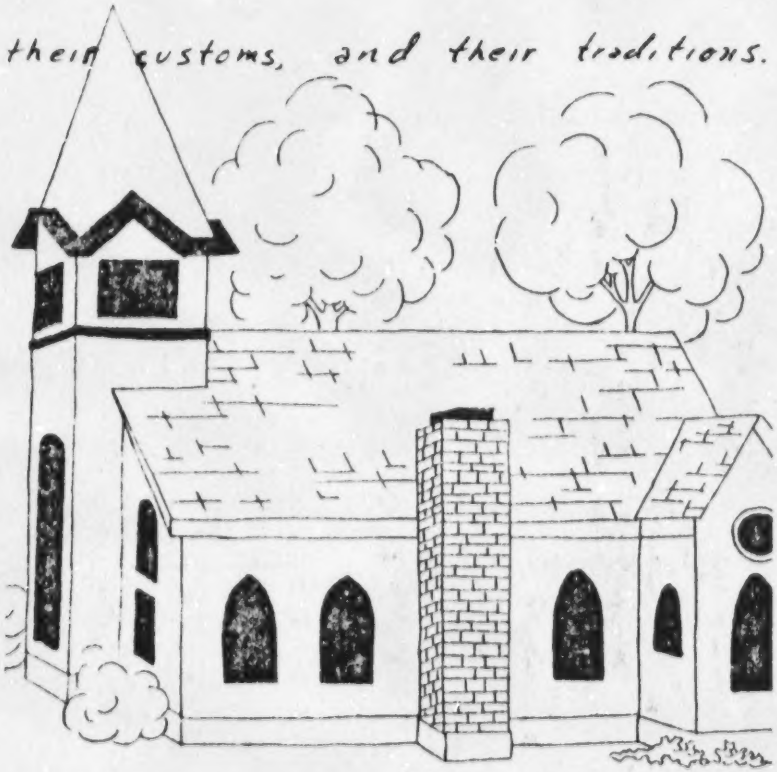
People in such enclaves share many things. They have a common heritage. That means their history, their customs, and their traditions.



They have similar values. They almost always share the same religious beliefs.

Often many people in an enclave work in the same kinds of jobs.

Many times people choose to live in enclaves. This is because they want to live with people who share many of their ideas.

But sometimes, people are forced to live in enclaves. This is because sometimes groups are discriminated against. Enclaves in which groups of people are forced to live are called . . .

GHETTOS.

Most of the time living conditions in ghettos are very poor. This is partly because discrimination may prevent some people from getting good jobs or a good education.

Now Remember:

- Ghettos are special kinds of enclaves.
- Not all enclaves are ghettos.
- Enclaves can be found in the country as well as in cities.
- Enclaves often helped immigrants adjust to the U.S.
- Some times people from the same ethnic group not only live together, they also work at the same kind of jobs.
- Enclaves often help ethnic groups to keep their traditions.

HYPOTHESES ABOUT ENCLAVES

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